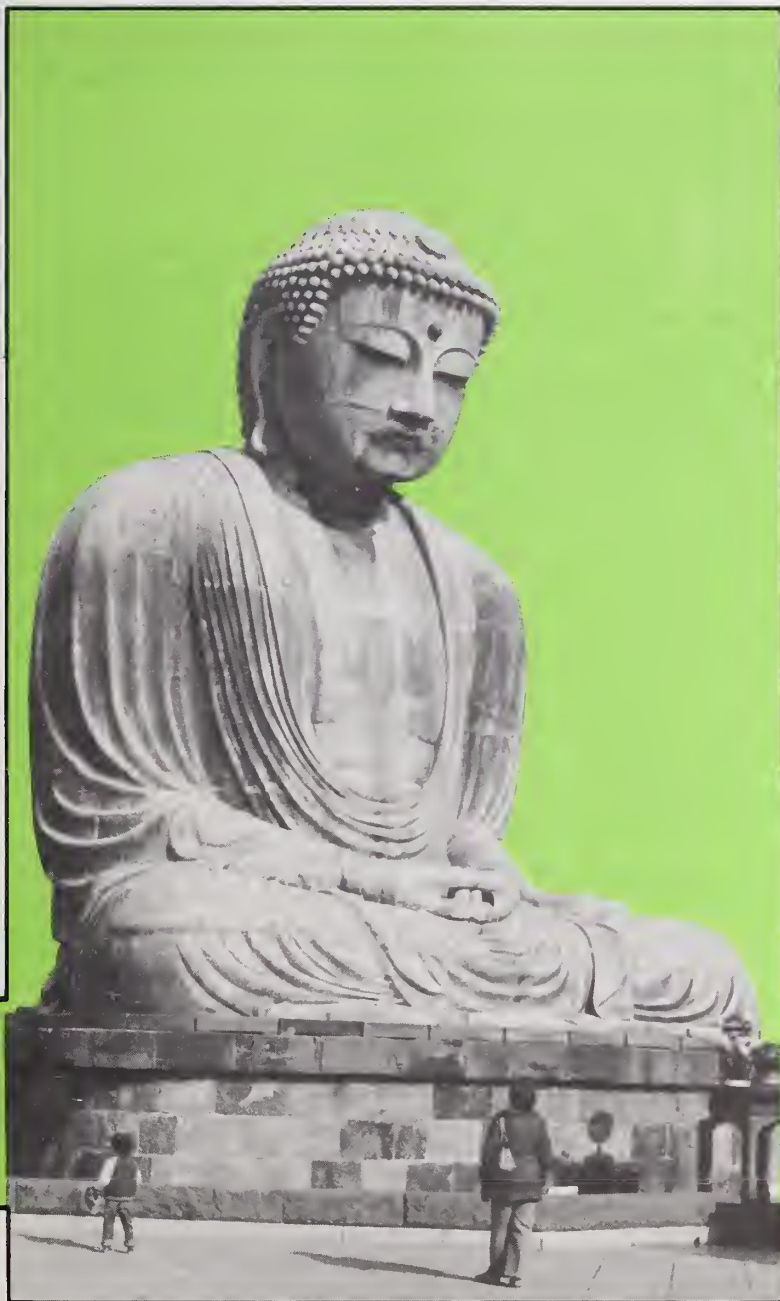


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INSCOM *Journal*

April 1982



500th MI Group:
Life in the
Land of the
Rising Sun

Japan

Viewpoint

Now that the long hard winter is behind us, it is time to welcome spring. This welcoming may be done in many different ways. Some think about doing spring cleaning; others may want to shine their auto; a few may think about gardening, and some may think about launching a personal physical fitness program. What's the best thing to do?

Perhaps the best thing is to follow the lead of the Secretary of the Army and Army Chief of Staff. They have designated 1982 as the year of physical fitness in the Army.

Physical fitness and the health of the Army are very important ingredients to readiness, and they do not require extensive expenditures—just attitude and effort. A physically fit Army trains better and operates better. Soldiers look better, are healthier—best of all, each individual is better.

During 1982, considerable guidance will be disseminated through command channels pertaining to physical fitness programs. This information should provide sufficient materials designed to promote health education and practices among all our Total Army, active and reserve components, as well as our civilian workforce.

To INSCOMers physical training, nutrition, weight control and sports programs have always been important concerns. Now that the emphasis is on physical fitness, we should continue our prudent physical training practices and set the pace for the rest of our fellow soldiers.

INSCOM *Journal*

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Maj.Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III

DEPUTY COMMANDER

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COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

CSM George W. Howell Jr.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

Maj. William S. Birdseye

EDITOR

Gino Orsini

ART DIRECTOR

Merren Frichtl

STAFF WRITER

Phoebe Russo

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Units 2

Connelly nominees

RA ceremony

FS Augsburg's birthday

Special 'pull-out' section 5-24

The Orient is a mystery unto itself. INSCOMers that are assigned to the 500th MI Group may experience Japan's unique culture on a daily basis. Known as "Land of the Rising Sun," Japan is home for members of the 500th. Come to Camp Zama, Japan and see what this part of the world is all about.

Prayer breakfast 25

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On our cover this month:

The bronze statue of the Great Buddha, cast in 1252 A.D.

INSCOM's new EEO officer is Mrs. Marian P. Woods, not Marion, as she was incorrectly identified in the March issue. The error is regretted.

Torii Station MPs enjoy rapelling at training course

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks



By Sgt. Frank Hendricks

Sp4 R. Bowles lowers himself to the ground.

The military police at Torii Station recently sent four of their police to a special training school for Emergency Service Teams at Kadena Air Force Base. The course is designed to train military police for emergency situations, such as a terrorist attack against a U.S. military installation.

Sgt. Michael Mason, Sp4 Angelo Carmelo, Sp4 Ricky Bowles and Sp4 Ronald Hoover volunteered to participate in the training which began on Jan. 4 and continued through to Feb. 1.

Classes began at 5:30 a.m. every morning, including Saturday, with weapons issue and then a lot of running. Through the course of a single day, they ran an average of 12 miles per day. Classes continued through the day, stopping around 5:30 or 6 p.m.

Over 47 different special tactics classes were given throughout the month. The classes included such training as guerrilla warfare, rope crafts and helicopter rapelling. Some of the classes proved to be particularly dangerous. One wrong move at the wrong time or a loose knot in a rope could cause serious injury or death.

When asked what they enjoyed the most from the

extensive training, all four soldiers remarked that they enjoyed clearing buildings and rapelling. "I wish everybody had this opportunity," said Mason, "The instructors at the

course were very professional."

Another class is scheduled to start sometime in June. However, applicants for the training are restricted to active duty military police.

Augsburg's dining hall Connelly contender

Editor's note: INSCOM's dining facilities have made their mark in the culinary field. Recently Augsburg's Consolidated Dining Facility was nominated for the Philip A. Connelly competition for large dining facilities

U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg Consolidated Dining Facility was nominated to represent INSCOM in the Philip A. Connelly competition for large dining facilities.

Under the guidance of 1st Lt. John C. Burkey, food service officer, and SFC Calvin L. Fletcher, food service sergeant, the Augsburg dining facility maintained the quality and excellence that won it the nomination. Other factors considered for the nomination

and Vint Hill's Consolidated Dining Facility was nominated to compete in the small dining facilities category. We wish them both the best of luck in this competition!

included overall performance and operation, food preparation, sanitation, administrative functions and service.

In this large dining facility category, Army dining facilities serving more than 201 or more per meal are considered for the competition. The judging is done by evaluators from the Army and civilian industry under the guidance of the U.S. Army Troop Agency (TSA), Fort Lee, Va.



Gen. Stubblebine presents INSCOM's best small dining facility award to Sgt. H. Foster, the dining hall's food service sergeant, while Capt. C. F. Murry smiles approvingly.

Vint Hill's pride is showing

Vint Hill Farms Station has reason to be proud of its Consolidated Dining Facility. It recently was designated as INSCOM's best small dining facility. In addition, the dining hall has been selected to represent INSCOM in the Army-wide annual Philip A. Connelly competition for small dining facilities.

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM's commanding general, recognized Vint Hill dining facility's excellence in its category by presenting a plaque to SFC Henry Foster, the dining hall's food service

sergeant. The general also commended all the members of the Consolidated Dining Facility for their part and inspired them to win the coveted Philip A. Connelly Award.

Vint Hill will now compete with eight other major commands in the final Garrison competition. The winner of the award in each category will receive a plaque, as well as a trip to the awards ceremony which takes place at the 81st Annual International Food Service Executives Association Convention to be held in Reno this year.

AHS holds RA Ceremony

On Feb. 3, 1982, Reserve Commissioned Officers throughout the Army and INSCOM were integrated into the Regular Army. The swearing in ceremony for Reserve Officers assigned to Arlington Hall Station was held at the U.S. Army Garrison's Recreation Center.

Present to administer the oath at the ceremony was Col. James W. Shufelt, chief of staff, INSCOM. He commented that this event was long overdue—the necessity of creating one officer source for the Army.

Following the swearing in, Shufelt congratulated all and invited the junior officer among them to assist in the cutting of the cake which was made for the occasion.

Editor's note: We were unable to represent each individual story pertaining to integration ceremonies. Nevertheless, we extend our best wishes and congratulations to all the Reserve Commissioned Officers throughout the Army and INSCOM who were recently integrated into the Regular Army. Some of the Officers included: Maj. D. G. Berns, Lt. Col. B. H. Cole, Lt. Col. R. S. Cannard, Maj. H. W. Eisaman, Maj. R. L. Felling, Maj. C. B. Livoti, Lt. Col. F. Major, Maj. W. Y. Mark Jr., Maj. J. C. McCrory Jr., Maj. T. L. Rehorst, Maj. G. L. Robertson, Maj. R. E. Sturdivant, Maj. P. A. Valette and Maj. J. W. Lindquist (USAFS Augsburg).

By PFC Marie Fornwald



What's a birthday party without a cake? At Field Station Augsburg's 10th Anniversary there was plenty of cake for everyone. Here Pvt. 2 Lee Lomarena and Mr. Paul Shoemaker do the honors. They represent the 'newest' and 'oldest' member of Field Station Augsburg.

FS Augsburg's 10th year celebrated

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—As several hundred voices joined together in singing the traditional "Happy Birthday," Field Station Augsburg celebrated the 10th Anniversary of its organization. The ceremony, complete with a 50-pound cake and an impressive five-page birthday card, was held on Jan. 12, 1982.

Col. Michael Schneider, FSA commander, welcomed the distinguished guests and those FSA personnel who gathered in the conference room to com-

memorate this great occasion. He commented on the proud history of the command. Schneider also introduced Capt. Lewis, FSA historical officer, who read a review of the 10 years of evolution and reorganization of Field Station Augsburg.

The birthday cake, a culinary creation of Mrs. L. Tanner, a member of the Gablingen Dining Facility staff, was cut by Mr. Paul Shoemaker and Pvt. 2 Lee Lomarena. Mr. Shoemaker has a seven-year tenure at FSA,

making him the "oldest" member of the unit. Lomarena, 2nd Operations Battalion, arrived in the command on Jan. 7 making her FSA's "newest" member. The sabre used to cut the cake was provided by the S2.

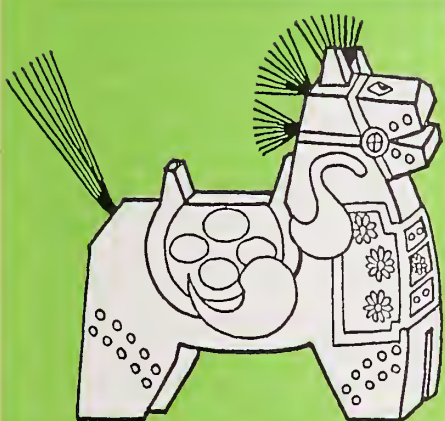
Appreciation was expressed to the personnel of the offices of the S2 and Resource Management Office for arranging the ceremony and refreshments that followed. Needless to say, a good time was had by all, and the Field Station began its next 10 years in style.

500th MI Group

PACIFIC VANGUARD



Outer gate to the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo is an invitation to tranquility.



by SGM John W. Smith

The 500th Military Intelligence Group, Pacific Vanguard, throughout its history has responded, and risen, to the call. Its service in Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan has not gone unnoticed. On two separate occasions the Group has received a Meritorious Unit Citation.

Assignment to the 500th is considered to be an assignment to "one of the best!" Constituted in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence Service Group on June 30, 1952 and activated on Sept. 1, 1952 in Tokyo, Japan, the mission of the 500th has taken on many and varied aspects. Today the



Meiji Shrine (Shinto-Way of Gods) was erected around 1920 in memory of Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken. Emperor Meiji was the principal force of modern Japan. He succeeded in freeing Japan from 350-year feudal seclusion.

By SCGM John W. Smith

Group is a multidiscipline, MI unit, the watchwords being "all source." Each discipline, exploited to its fullest, provides the optimum intelligence product.

Throughout its history, the 500th has had possibly the greatest continuity base of workers than any MI Group worldwide. Working within the Group are numerous Department of the Army civilians (DAC). It is not uncommon for the commander to be presenting 25, 35 or 40 year service pins to those assigned DACs. This dedicated service has been performed in the 500th since it was activated and with Group Headquarters, U.S. Occupation Forces prior to that.

Within one particular activity of the 500th there are

retired Japanese military personnel that were hired for their expertise within a specific area. Of these personnel, 12 are of flag rank. Five came from the Japanese Army, the other seven from the Navy. Four of the 12 were generals in the Japanese Imperial Army, the remainder received their promotion to flag rank in the Japanese Self-Defense Force.

Training is an important element at the 500th. There is Live Environment Training (LET) for CONUS and OCONUS Active Duty, Reserve Officers and enlisted personnel. Training is also conducted under the REDTRAIN program during the normal two weeks Reserve Active Duty Training. LET provides selected 500th personnel an

opportunity to teach as well as learn. Such experience and attitude enhance mission accomplishment.

Military personnel of the 500th have the opportunity to sharpen their skills and provide their expertise at the many field training exercises sponsored by the U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps. Through the exercises, these participants are able to realize their full potential as soldiers by being able to perform their job specialties in an environment conducive to good training.

At the 500th, emphasis is also placed upon individual training. Weapons training/qualification, NBC, and physical training are but a few of the mandatory subjects that are being stressed. The young soldier, as soon as he becomes qualified, is given the



Torii (Gate) still stands where it was built years ago.



Guard House on the outer walls of the Emperor's Palace.

opportunity to attend a Primary Leadership Course. Career enhancement training is provided each soldier as further progression in the ranks dictates.

Unique to the 500th is the U.S. Army Asian Studies Detachment (ASD), commonly known as the U.S. Army Document Center (Pacific). It had its real beginning following the end of World War II (1947). In July 1958 this unit was combined with a library, cartographic and translation units into a larger element, the Production Division, which was a part of USACRAPAC, the lineal ancestor of the present 500th MI Group.

The 500th MI Group's U.S. Army Field Station Misawa, located in the northeast

portion of the main island of Honshu, has proven its uniqueness by being awarded the "Travis Trophy," the Academy Award of the intelligence community. Although small, and working with sister services in its local environment, Field Station Misawa is unsurpassed in its approach to mission accomplishment. Each individual enjoys, to the fullest, the close relationships that have been developed at the Field Station. This cooperative spirit can be attributed to Misawa's commander, the staff and the willingness of each individual to work long arduous hours when required.

Headquarters, 500th MI Group will soon be consolidating its headquarters elements into one physical



plant. Each separate detachment, unit, activity, with a few exceptions, will be colocated. The relocation of these assets will allow for closer coordination and control, ensuring that the 500th Military Intelligence Group will continue to be the "Pacific Vanguard." □



U.S. Army Photo

Scenes such as this around old Camp Zama tell of its long history. It has been a warrior's training ground since the First Century A.D.

Camp Zama

Home of the warrior spirit

by Sp5 John Galloway

Like any Army post, anywhere, Camp Zama is a relatively small, self-contained installation. Because of its small population (about 4,000 including civilians and dependents) the scale of activity is somewhat reduced. In keeping with the location of the post, the Arts and Crafts Center and the Recreation Center offer courses in Japanese gardens, *bonsai*, *ikebana* (flower arranging), *koto* playing, folk dancing and local tours. Tours may be arranged internally within Japan; however, the most sought after tours are to such renown places as the Great Wall of China, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Bangkok.

Camp Zama is on the outer edge of Metropolitan Tokyo and camping and fishing abound in the nearby Tanzawa Mountains. Mount



Headquarters of the 500th MI Group at Camp Zama. Come spring, this view will be framed by a profusion of cherry blossoms.

Fuji is reasonably close and one is able to visit it on post sponsored tours. Skiing is available, 4-6 hours away in winter. There is a ski club at Zama. Bicyclists who like riding hills will get their fill as there are many hills in the area.

Educationally, Camp Zama offers schools from pre-school, kindergarten, 1-12 and undergraduate and graduate courses with the University of Maryland, Los Angeles Metropolitan College and Michigan State University. The Post Library is well stocked and has a tape library and fine arts section.

The quickest and most comfortable way to travel is by train. Traffic can be very heavy, and a routine trip of a few miles can turn into many hours of frustration. A good car can be bought for less than \$1,000. Automobile insurance is comparable to U.S. prices. Special purpose

vehicles, like trucks, vans and buses, can be rented from Outdoor Recreation Services for very reasonable prices. The only qualification is a current military driver's license valid for the size vehicle to be driven.

Camp Zama has had an illustrious and extremely interesting history. It has been a warrior's training ground as far back as the First Century A.D. The area was designated as a training area by Prince Ousu, son of the 12th Emperor of Japan. Since that time it has been used by a number of local warlords to train their warriors. During 1936, Camp Zama became the Japanese Imperial Army Military Academy and its first graduation class was presided over by the Emperor Hirohito on Dec. 20, 1937. During World War II, the Academy was relocated from Camp Zama because of increased



Allied bombing and a pending Allied invasion. Shortly after Sept. 5, 1945, a caretaker unit of the U.S. Occupation Forces, the "4th Replacement Depot," came into being and took over Camp Zama. Its mission was to serve as a stopover base for troops awaiting transport from the Far East.

In October 1953, Camp Zama was designated Headquarters U.S. Army Japan. The history and spirit of the warrior will always have a home at Camp Zama. □

FS Misawa

Best in the business



By Capt. Barbara Bachmeyer

A Kabuki theater character inspired this snow sculpture at the Sapporo Ice Festival.

U.S. Army Field Station Misawa, a subordinate command of the 500th MI Group and last year's Travis Trophy winner, is located 450 miles north of Camp Zama.

Known as "the best in the business," Misawa can trace its beginnings to September 1970 when it was first opened due to the elimination of United States Security Agency Field Station Chitose, which was located in Hokkaido, a northern island of Japan. From that point in its history, the Field Station experienced changes which eventually brought it under the command of INSCOM's 500th MI Group.

Misawa's surroundings are lovely. It is encompassed by towering mountains and

beautiful landscapes which provide avid sightseers with unlimited amounts of enjoyment and entertainment.

Field Station personnel do a lot of skiing, since Misawa has its own ski lodge and ski slopes. In addition, many of the personnel take advantage of the numerous scheduled trips that are provided by the Field Station's Morale Welfare Recreation.

During the year, Field Station personnel participate in the Misawa Air Base annual Japan Air Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Air Force Air Festival. Many of the personnel also make the annual trek to the Sapporo Snow Festival to enjoy the ice and snow carvings and to experience beautiful modern Sapporo. □

Teaching is a good way to learn

By Sp5 John Galloway



By SFC John Brundick

The bronze statue of the Great Buddha was cast in 1252 A.D. It weighs 274,428 lbs. and is 44 feet high.

As a new arrival in Tokyo, Japan, one may feel threatened by the crowded highways, shopping centers and trains. You may wonder, "How do the Japanese people deal with the social distance, or lack of it?" You want to know about that Buddhist Shrine you just passed or why the Osaka Castle is so famous. Get out and meet the Japanese people and you will find the answers.

The best way to meet the Japanese people is to teach English. It is rewarding. It can help you to retain or develop teaching skills which are an excellent asset in today's Army. Other rewards range from making extra spending money and developing new friendships. The Japanese are a very curious people and

they want to know how Americans think and live. You are given the chance to be a diplomat and to improve upon the already excellent friendship which exists between the American and Japanese people.

Should you spend your free time in this type of activity, you will find yourself being wined and dined occasionally. This is where you will learn what *sashimi* (raw fish), or *tonkatsu* (breaded pork, Japanese style) is, and how delicious they can be. Chances are, discussions will turn to American foods and customs.

Most Japanese-English students are businessmen. Very few women study English in company classes. Classes normally take place in the evenings. Housewives



usually study during the day and children during the afternoon. English is a mandatory subject for children attending school. Despite this, they also study English away from the classroom.

A great majority of Japanese can read and write English. Because of this, classes are normally concerned with conversation because of the difficulties the Japanese have in pronunciation and speaking ability. This is where you, an English speaker, can be most helpful. □

Riding the rails in Japan

by Maj. James R. Hollins

Traveling by train in Japan is the fastest, safest, most reliable and most economical way to see this island nation. From the high speed *Shinkansen* (bullet train) for long distances between cities to the local diesel powered "Milk Runner" (two-car train which stops at every station), travel is very enjoyable, but occasionally frustrating. Being lost while trying to use more than one train line to get to your destination is not uncommon, even for the experienced traveler.

Veterans of the "Tokyo Transit" can relate many stories, either personal or second hand, about someone failing to get off at the proper station or changing trains at the right station and ending up in a totally unfamiliar area of Tokyo a couple of hours later. A favorite story

has one falling asleep to the gentle rocking motion of the train and waking up with a conductor shaking you to tell you *shuuten desu* and guiding you off the empty train. Standing in a semi-deserted train station, unable to read or understand the Japanese language, you probably figure that *shuuten desu* means the name of the station or possibly it means the end of the line (the second is correct). However, the victims of these horror stories all seem to get back, somehow, and are able to tell others, over a beer, about their exploits.

Japanese trains have a worldwide reputation for punctuality that is justly deserved. You can set your new Seiko watch to a departure or arrival of a train. Trains in Japan, whether privately owned or a part of the

Japanese National Railway System, are clean, efficient and go almost everywhere. There are thousands of miles of rails in this country slightly smaller than the state of Montana.

The most important aspect of traveling by train in Metropolitan Tokyo is considering that on any given day seven and one-half million people are traveling with you. The horror stories of jam-packed trains, loaded beyond capacity resulting in broken ribs or dislocated shoulders are not a figment of one's imagination. During the rush hour, trains are jammed up to 400 percent of their normal capacity, and many students earn extra money working as *shiri-oshi* (politely translated as hip-pushers) to ensure that everyone gets into the train. This



During rush hour the *Shiri-oshi* (hip-pushers) ensure that the trains are properly utilized.

By C. M. Rea



One can find all kinds of exotic delicacies at a Japanese fish market.



can be extremely uncomfortable, or delightful—depending upon whom you are squeezed up against. However, luck usually has it that you are crammed, face-to-face, against the town drunk who is dying to practice his English on you.

There are two cardinal rules one should remember. First, never lose your ticket. One should expect to pay from the most distant station unless one can really speak *Nihongo* (Japanese language). Second, avoid the late trains from Tokyo, especially on Friday nights as they are packed with the drinking crowds.

With a little pre-planning and a sense of adventure, riding the rails in Japan can be exciting, rewarding and beneficial. Try it! You'll like it! □

Eat eels?

by SFC John MacCord

Japan is the third wealthiest, industrial country in the world. It has all to offer that you imagined it did, and more. It is highly photogenic, immensely polite and very forgiving, and, once you penetrate the shyness, very friendly. It can be very reasonably priced and it can also be incredibly expensive.

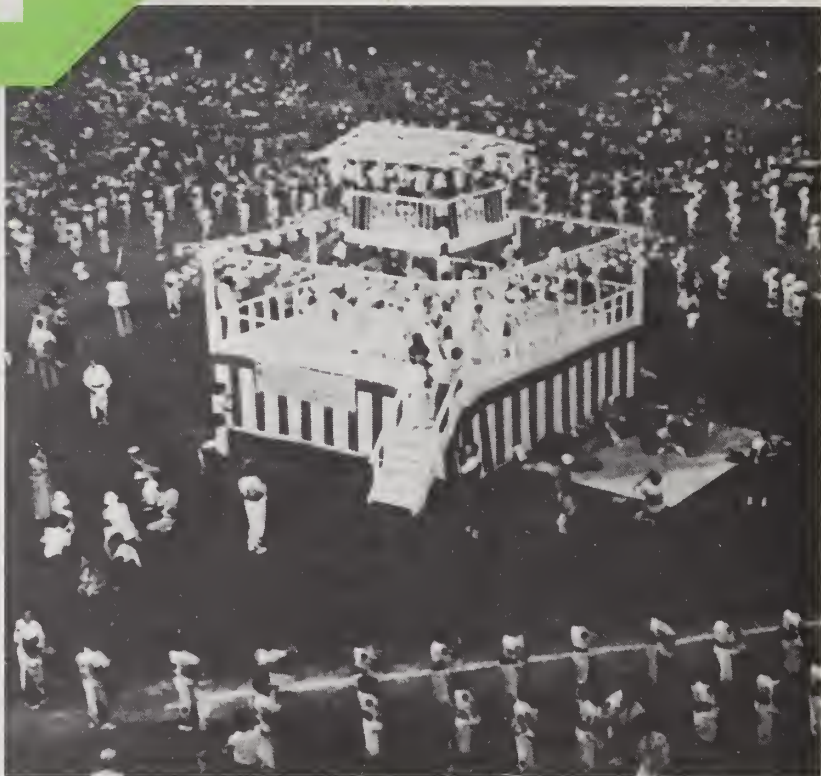
All it takes to distinguish between the two is someone to show you where the bargains are. Ask and you will learn the difference. Most military personnel live on base. Civilians who desire to can have on post quarters, either government or privately owned.

For those who rate civilization by how close the nearest fast food and convenience stores are will find 7-11, McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Mister Donut, Denny's and Pizza Hut, all located within 30 minutes of the local housing area, most are only 10 minutes away, walking.

You can be locked into the military base world or you can explore and take home memories others will never have. □

Bon Odori fun time in Japan

by SFC John MacCord



By SGM John W. Smith

Bon Odori — Lantern Festival Dance — a buddhist festival celebrated in Japan with the enthusiasm of a carnival.

Saturday morning, Aug. 8, 1981, Sergeant Major John Smith prowls *Kodomo no Kuni* (Kiddieland) at the 22nd Annual Camp Zama/Zama City Bon Odori. The sky is cloudy and threatening. Baba-san, a Japanese National employee and Bon Odori volunteer, checks out the motor for the Merry-go-round; it works. Prizes are at the games that award prizes. Tickets and change funds (both *yen* and dollars) are in the ticket booth.

The sergeant major checks with CWO3 Thomas Canada at the slide for life, a ride that should be familiar to all jump qualified M1ers and those who have only read about it in *Soldiers* magazine. A volunteer is sought to test the ride, to make sure that it is safe. Kathy Superczynski, a civilian secretary in the S1 office

volunteers, all 115 pounds of her. First the rigging has to be untangled, then she climbs the steps to the launching platform and gets hooked up by jumpmaster Canada. The puller takes up the safety line and slowly tightens it and prepares for the pull. Canada looks around slowly at the gathering clouds, questions aloud, whether the line will hold, then yells "go" into her ear. The puller drags on the line right after the jumpmaster pushes her off the platform and down she goes, all the way to the end, a knot in the cable. Her reward is a grease streak in her hair when she put her head against the rope as she was being unhooked.

Bon Odori is a Buddhist Festival celebrated in Japan with all the enthusiasm of a carnival. Somewhere in the Camp

Zama area a Bon Odori is being held almost every night for six weeks. Most are small affairs, attracting only local residents. The Camp Zama Bon Odori is held in association with the Zama City government and is officially sponsored jointly. The gates of Camp Zama open at twelve noon and close around ten that evening. Private clubs and organizations run various food and beverage stands set up in the area around the baseball diamonds and open field around the post field house. Baseball games are held between various teams, most of which seem to be Japanese. The local Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force unit, the 3rd Engineer Group, sets up their own stands. The PX sells sodas, hamburgers and hotdogs, as well as bagged candy. This is



And away we go — yells a happy and fun-loving youngster.



The 'carnival spirit' at the festival is evident in the children's laughter and excitement.

the day on which the Japanese can buy American sized sodas (the typical Japanese can of soda holds only 100 ml of liquid vs the American standard of 254 ml per can), American candy and American beer, by the case or can.

At six o'clock the dancing begins (*Odori* means dance). This is the time of year when the ancestral spirits return to their homes. The purpose of *Bon* (or *Obon*) and the dance is to welcome the spirits back, to show them that all of their descendants are happy and contented and that life is good. Therefore, the descendants don't need the spirits of the ancestors hanging around to give the advice on how to run their lives. Once the ancestors arrive for the party and see what a good time everyone is having,

they no longer worry about their descendants and go back to where they came from.

Central to all *Obon* Festivals is the dance stage. This is a three storied affair with all the dancing taking place on the second floor stage. The third floor is a smaller stage where the musicians are. The main dancers perform on the platform while the others dance in a circle around the stage. At *Obon* there are no spectators; everyone is dancing. However, the Camp Zama *Obon* had many spectators. Americans also participated in the dancing, after taking lessons from the ladies of the Women's Clubs at Camp Zama. Three Zama adult teams and one children's team participated in the dancing. 500th wives participated



in the team dancing and only the group commander, representing the men, was brave enough to be seen in public dressed in *Yukata*, and dancing.

Over 80 members of the 500th MI Group supported the Camp Zama *Obon* Festival with their time and effort. Their only reward being the smiles on the faces of the children (and adults) who came to *Kodomo no Kuni*, and the free cokes and beer provided by the management. □



U.S. Army photo

Lt. Celeste Gerlach (second from right) and her *Koto* class.

A Westerner learns the gentle art of the *Koto*

by 1st Lt. Celeste Gerlach

The mystery and beauty of Japan is clearly portrayed in the sound of the *Koto*, a Japanese musical instrument composed of a long box with 13 strings fastened tightly at both ends. It has a pleasant, harp-like tone that appeals to most Western taste.

The *Koto* is a product of the Edo Period and was developed out of court tradition. Like the parlor piano, it maintains the position of good breeding and home entertainment. Legend states that the shape of the *Koto* originated from that of a crouching dragon.

My first introduction to the *Koto* was at the home of a Japanese friend at Camp Zama. My love for the *Koto* immediately began, but not until my transfer to Misawa did I devote my time to studying the *Koto*. No English speaking *Koto* teacher was available, but with the aid of a music shop owner, I found

an adventuresome and extremely patient teacher.

Classes were scheduled for 30 minutes but sometimes lasted longer. The end of a lesson could easily be felt through my aching legs. The class ended with a quick bow; *Domo Arigato Goziemashita* (thank you) and *sayonara* (goodbye). Praise or criticism from the teacher was a gentle smile or look of concerned perplexity.

The high point of my study has been a short recital at the Misawa Civic Center. *Koto* teachers have full scale recitals at least twice a year. Often they become endurance contests for teacher and audience. The audience may come and go freely, and frequently receives refreshment and a free gift for their attendance.

With its lovely sound and physical attractiveness this instrument must surely have been a gentle dragon. □



Capt. John P. Rodgers, Asian Studies Department, tries 'Rice Pounding.'

Pound that rice!

by SGM John W. Smith

As in previous years, the American community—500th included—was invited to the local Joint Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF), Japanese Army unit, traditional *Motchi tsuchi* (rice pounding) celebration.

Each December, just prior to Christmas and New Year's, the Japanese, nationwide, celebrate the New Year with "Rice Pounding" Festivals. The end result, *Motchi*, is a delicious, half-moon rice cake filled with a sweet soybean filling. The cake has at least

a three-day longevity period from spoilage and provides the Japanese housewife three days rest from the kitchen over the New Year's holiday.

A keg of *sake* (rice wine) is broken, the rice is steamed, placed in a hewn-out log and pounded with a large, wooden mallet until each grain of rice is pounded into the rice paste from which the cakes are made. Everyone drinks *sake*, pounds rice, eats *Motchi* and has an exceptionally fine time enjoying this Japanese cultural experience. □

Gift horse

by 1st Lt. Celeste Gerlach

The *Yawata Uma* is one of the oldest and most famous toys in the *Hachinohe* area. Tradition says that the *Hachinohe* Horse is modeled after and resembles horses used by archers and chargers. Riding these horses, these warriors participated in annual dedication ceremonies at a shrine known as *Hachiman-gu*, also called the *Yawata Shrine*. Each rider was allowed one bow shot from horseback as a dedication to the Shrine's God of War. The ceremony reportedly began around the year 1220. The toy was made, by hand, with a hammer and chisel.

It is customary to present an unpainted horse to those individuals leaving Field Station Misawa with comments from fellow soldiers written on the side of the horse. When you receive a horse, it is said you will return one day. □



Climb the immortal mountain

by SGM John W. Smith

Fuji run

by SSgt. Gary Skidmore

When they left Camp Zama, each knew it was going to be an uphill battle every step of the way, but none thought it was going to be as rough as it was.

For six members of the Camp Zama community, Mount Fuji meant more than a pretty mountain; it meant a challenge. They met that challenge by running to the top in a six-man relay race for competitive time. This was the first American team to compete in the grueling Mount Fuji Climbing Long Distance Relay Race.

Everyone on the team was a runner, several with full marathon experience, but in a relay race such experience meant very little. "All the speed in the world won't take you up that mountain," commented one of the runners.

Capt. Stephen Fee, 500th MI Group, ran the

steepest section of the mountain. The fastest time for this period of the race was 55 minutes and 42 seconds. Fee did it in 64 minutes, an extremely good time for the first attempt. Fee passed the banner to the last man who ran with it to the summit. On reaching the summit, the runner immediately turned, and began to run the course in reverse. As the runner ran alongside of Fee, he handed the banner to him. Fee took the banner and returned with it to his starting point of the race. His running time was nine minutes. Fee said, "I was moving so fast, that when spectators looked up and saw me coming they moved to the side of the trail so that I wouldn't run over them. I can't believe how fast I was going; it's the fastest I've ever gone."

The race was over. The Americans had finished the race, and they didn't come in last. The finishing time for the team was 5:26:25. □

Fuji San (Mount Fuji), the symbol of Japan, rises 3,776 meters above sea level and borders *Shizuoka* and *Yamanashi* Prefectures. It is probably the most climbed mountain in the world. Each year, during the months of July and August, an average of two and one-half to three million people attempt to conquer its heights.

The Japanese are said to climb Mount Fuji at least once in their lifetime. It is said, "It takes a fool to climb Mount Fuji once, and one is doubly a fool to climb it a second time!"

This past summer, during the month of August, I became a fool!

The bus departed Camp Zama, Japan, approximately 100 kilometers from the mountain, at 2:00 p.m. At 4:30 p.m. we arrived at the Fifth Station, where the climb would begin. It was raining "buckets!" By the time we reached the Sixth Station there wasn't anyone who was wearing a dry piece of clothing. We had purchased climbing sticks at the Fifth Station and, as the climb progressed, we became acutely aware of the value of having them. For a novice mountain climber, like myself, the rigors of the climb became almost insurmountable. With each step I was reminded



Mount Fuji, immortal symbol of Japan, rises 3,776 meters above sea level.

that, according to the record book maintained at Sengen Shrine, the current champion climber was a Japanese gentleman of 80 years who had climbed the mountain 305 times. The week prior to my climb, a gentleman, 96 years young, successfully climbed the mountain. All of this wonderful news was unable to help me as I steadily pressed upward, unsuccessfully trying to answer the question, "Why am I doing this?"

We soon discovered that there was more than one Sixth Station, Seventh Station, Eighth Station, etc. This made the climb even more mentally depressing. Beyond the Seventh Station, the rain became a drizzle, intermingled with snow. It was almost 8:00 p.m. and we were looking forward to our stop at the Eighth Station for the night. Being tired, we lost count of the Stations we had passed and we

stopped at the last Seventh Station where we sought refuge from the elements. At this station there was a primitive shelter where we could rent a place to rest and sleep. Bodies were on the floor, and on shelves, like so many sardines. Sleep was impossible, but escape from the cold rain, wind and snow made it a welcome stop.

At 3:00 a.m. we arose, dressed warmly and again pressed our climb to the summit. In the darkness, even with the aid of our flashlights, we could see only three or four feet in front of us. As dawn broke we found out how fortunate we had been. Had we been able to see the rock outcrops from the Seventh to the Eighth Stations, we would probably have returned to the Fifth Station. We were soon well above the clouds. The rain had stopped, but the winds were still cold and brisk.

Just below the Ninth Sta-



tion the trail falls away so that those desiring to return to the base of the mountain will have an easy descent. At this juncture, I stopped to rest, looking out over the clouds. Suddenly, as if someone had exploded a photographic flash bulb, the sun burst above the clouds. I then understood why Japan is called the "Land of the Rising Sun."

Will I do it again? Maybe! But I will have to wait until next July. □

Yoho wins Motocross event

by SFC John MacCord

In July 1981, Sgt. Robert Yoho of the U.S. Army Field Station Misawa, Japan, took first place in both the 125cc and 250cc classes of the Aomori Prefectural Motocross Championships held in Aomori City, Japan. Yoho was the only American entered in the race, competing against 90 other contestants in the 125cc class and 60 others in the 250cc class. Yoho is sponsored by the Suzuki Company and competes in the Junior class.

The St. Petersburg, Fla. native, who has been in the

Army for 2½ years, also took the trophy for outstanding rider. As a result of his victories, Yoho was later interviewed on the local Japanese television station.

His victory qualified him to go to the Tohoku Championships in Akita City, Akita Prefecture. Victory there sent him to the All-Japan Motocross Championships in Iwate City, Iwate Prefecture, Sept. 1-3, 1981. Yoho finished first in the 1st Moto (heat) but engine trouble forced him

to withdraw from the race.

On Nov. 1, 1981, Yoho participated in a promotional race in Aomori City where he finished second, overall, behind A. Watanabe, world champion 250cc rider, a factory rider sponsored as well by Suzuki. Watanabe said later that he thought the race would be easy but had great difficulty in getting past Yoho.

Field Station Misawa, 1981 Travis Trophy winner—the best in the business—is indeed proud of Yoho! □



Sgt. Robert Yoho takes the final jump, beating the remaining contenders to the finish line. It's these daring jumps that give Yoho the edge.

By Sp4 Ron Stark

500th excels in volleyball

by MSgt. Robert Burt

The sport in which the 500th excels is volleyball. During the last three years, the unit team has been runner-up in both the intramural league and the yearly tournament. Lack of practice time, because of operational commitments, seems to be the only factor that has kept the 500th team from the championships. However, an influx of new talent to blend with the old promises an exciting 1982 season!

The 500th has also provided the assistant coaches to both the varsity and junior varsity high school girls' volleyball teams over the past six years. The head coach, who must be on the high school staff, usually has limited knowledge of the sport and it is the assistant coaches who administer practice drills and work out game strategy.

Over the past six years, since the 500th coaches have been involved with the high school team, the team has won Far East championships, including 1981, and finished as low as third only once. They are perennial champions in their own league.

As significant as the coaching contributions have been to the high school team, an even greater contribution has been the quality of the 500th MI Group's dependents who have played on the team.

Becky Newman, who went on to win a volleyball scholarship to the University of

Alabama, was a Far East All Star each of her four years and was the Most Valuable Player in the Far East Tournament in 1979, the first year the team won the championship.

Linda, following in sister Becky's footsteps, was team captain in 1981 and was also the Most Valuable Player in the Far East Tournament as she led the team to a convincing victory. Playing 15 matches in a five-day period, her Zama Trojan Team won all of its matches, rolling up a record of 27 wins and three losses in games.

Linda, however, was by no means the only 500th star on the team. Liz McNally was voted the tournament's Best Spiker, and the combination of Newman setting and McNally spiking down the middle was unstoppable. A third starter on the team was the number two ace spiker, Tammy Wagner. The top sub was another 500th contribution, Peggy Naito. □

500th Golfers win

by SSgt. Larry Juarez

The day was just right for golf and the 500th came prepared. Competing against, what seemed like the world, the 500th team came away with honors and won the U.S. Army Japan 1981 Intramural Summer Golf League by one-half point. Individual honors went to Mary Aquilea, women's low net; Don Clark, closest to the pin (10th hole) and to Larry Juarez, longest drive. □



Lt. Col. Jesse James, USATCFEO, drives the ball and sends it sailing.

By SFC John MacCord

500th



By MSgt. Robert Burr

And it's a strike! Officers of the 500th are on the way to defeating the Japanese staff at the annual picnic softball tournament.

All work and no play...

by SGM John W. Smith

It was a typical, Japanese, summer day. The haze had settled in over the Tanzawa Mountains. It looked like rain. This day, nothing, was going to dampen our spirits. The softball tournament, and the picnic to follow, had been planned for several months.

At precisely 1:00 p.m. the softball games began. Enlisted were pitted against the Department of the Army Civilians, and the officers engaged the Japanese employees. Both games were hard fought. Eventually, the enlisted and the officers won. It was inevitable that they face each other in the championship game. No mercy was shown to the enlisted team. Soon the game was over with the officers the victor.

The picnic was an occasion to be remembered. Hamburgers, hotdogs, fried chicken, cold beer and sodas were enjoyed by all. A "Combo"

from the 296th Army Band provided music for the occasion.

The 500th wives had a "Bake-off." Marilyn Phipps, wife of SSgt. Thomas Phipps, won the honors. There was a tug of war between the enlisted and the officers. Of course the enlisted won! What do you mean "all brawn and no brains!"

The most momentous part of the day was the presentation of the softball trophy to the winners of the softball tournament. Capt. George Habicht, commander, HHC, accepted the trophy on behalf of the officer team. With the trophy Habicht also received a "dunking" in the beer and soda trailer—three feet of ice water! It can't be said that the enlisted personnel hold a grudge—not for long anyway!

Everyone had a splendid time, and is looking forward to next year. □



500th's NCOs polish up their skills

by SGM John W. Smith

Lt. Gen. Robinson, commander, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps, presents graduation certificate to SSgt. Loren Ishii, HQ 500th MI GP.

Through the guidance of CSM Alfred J. Macias, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps, soldiers of the 500th MI Group participate in an NCO Development Program that is second to none. The NCOs attend a course that emphasizes those essential military skills that often become rusty in a Garrison environment. Skills, such as map reading, NBC, drill and ceremony, weapons training and qualification and above all physical training and testing are among many of the courses which are emphasized.

Class 1-82 was conducted from Nov. 10-20 with five NCOs of the 500th in attendance. SSgts. Richard Alicea, Pedro Guzman and Loren Ishii, all of the Group Headquarters, and SSgt. Stephen Hardy and Sgt. David Barrett, both of U.S. Army Field Station Misawa,

500th MI Group, attended and successfully completed the course.

Lt. Gen. Roscoe Robinson, commanding general, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps, spoke at the graduation. Robinson praised today's soldier and specifically the class which he was addressing. Following his speech, the general presented certificates to all attendees of NCODP Class 1-82.

Of special significance to Class 1-82 was the visit on Nov. 18 by Gen. E. C. Meyer, chief of staff, U.S. Army and SMA William Connelly, Sergeant Major of the Army. The distinguished visitors spoke to the class concerning those issues which are uppermost in the mind of today's young soldier. A question and answer period followed.

That evening the NCODP class hosted a dinner for Connelly. It was a valuable experience for all.

The U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps classes are but a part of the total development of the NCO within the 500th. NCOs are provided the opportunity to conduct required Group training, sit on Promotion Boards and Soldier of the Quarter/Year Boards, participate in U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps exercise within Japan and outside the country, assist in the RED-TRAIN of individuals' TDY from CONUS and participate in unit and local intramural sports.

At the 500th, NCOs are encouraged to develop in all aspects of military and community activities. This involvement and growth produces a highly motivated and dependable leader. □



By William Zenner

A working relationship

by SGM John W. Smith

A very important and integral part of any organization is its ability to work with the host nation. Knowing ones host is extremely important. Liaison between the host nation and the 500th has never been better. The continuity that

has been established spans many years and the importance of such contacts has never been in doubt. Formal receptions and informal get-togethers, i.e., picnics, soft-ball games, etc., have cemented a long and lasting relationship that is able to weather any storm. □





Spiritual values renewed at prayer breakfast

Gen. Stubblebine comments on 'A Patriot's Dream.'

The annual National Prayer Breakfast is held each year in Washington, D.C. in late January or early February. The breakfast is sponsored by the Senate and House of Representatives Prayer Groups to acknowledge the moral and spiritual values upon which our nation was founded. The president, the vice president, the Cabinet, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, government officials, military leaders and other dignitaries from our nation and other countries usually attend.

In connection with this observance, members of Arlington Hall Station held their National Prayer Breakfast Feb. 10, 1982 at 7:00 a.m. at the Garrison's Consolidated Dining Facility. The chaplains participating in the program were: Col. John J. Cuniff, INSCOM command chaplain; Maj. Donald R. McConnell, installation chaplain and Father David Ray, auxiliary chaplain.

The post commander, Lt. Col. Joseph C. Liberti, introduced the guest speaker, Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stub-

blebine III. The general's inspiring message was based on the subject, "A Patriot's Dream" with excerpts from the scripture reference "I lifted up my eyes again, and looked, and behold a man with a measuring line in his hand." (Zechariah 2:1)

During the ceremony, a duet was sung by Mr. John Elliott and Mrs. Alitia Canada. Music was provided by Mr. Fred Lott.

The ceremony concluded with the singing of *America* and a benediction by INSCOM's command chaplain.



Some of the dignitaries present were (left to right): Chap. (Col.) Cuniff, Lt. Col. Liberti, Father Ray and Chap. (Maj.) McConnell.



INSCOM's annual Prayer Breakfast was well attended. They came to acknowledge the spiritual values upon which our nation was founded.

AR 381-10 a welcomed regulation

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer

*'AR 381-10 provides
a much more simplified
and concise body of
guidance on intelligence
activities than we have
had for nearly 10 years'*

On March 15, 1982, AR 381-10 became effective and implements DoD Regulation 5240.1-R, Procedures Governing the Activities of DoD Intelligence Components That Affect United States Persons. These regulations prescribe policy governing the conduct of intelligence activities, including electronic surveillance, carried out by DoD, Army, and, of most concern to us, INSCOM.

The importance of this regulation cannot be overstated. For many years Army intelligence has been subject to a body of policy guidance that was, in some cases, out-of-date, confusing and implemented by various regulations, messages and letters that, when taken as a whole, were more or less unintelligible. The result was that many authorized intelligence operations were never carried out or legitimate requests for such operations were denied. For the first time since the early

1970s Army intelligence has a regulation that implements current DoD guidance on intelligence activities affecting U.S. persons and does it in a fairly clear and concise manner.

AR 381-10 deals with the collection, storage and dissemination of information about U.S. persons and the techniques employed to accomplish these activities. Those include such conduct as electronic surveillance, concealed monitoring, physical search and surveillance, mail searches and undisclosed participation in organizations. The regulation establishes procedures for determining what information can be obtained on U.S. persons and for what purposes. It sets out standards for such collection, authority levels for obtaining permission to collect the information and similar standards and authorities for each specific technique needed to obtain the requisite information. Many activities are authorized without the necessity of obtaining high level Army or DoD approval. Some can be approved at the local command level. The more intrusive the technique into the privacy of a U.S. person, the stricter the standard and the higher level authority required for approval. For example, overseas physical surveillance of certain categories of U.S. persons can be approved by the commander, INSCOM, whereas overseas electronic surveillance of U.S. persons must be approved by the Secretary or Under Secretary of the Army following Attorney General approval based in most cases on the issuance of a warrant by a federal court.

Although other regulations may govern how, operationally, an intelligence investigation is carried out or whether a certain type of investigation falls

within Army intelligence jurisdiction, AR 381-10 is the sole authority for the overall conduct of intelligence activities. In this regard, for many years AR 380-13, Acquisition and Storage of Information Concerning Non-Affiliated Persons and Organizations, governed the conduct of intel-

States Intelligence Activities. Therefore, DoD Reg 5240.1-R is presently under revision to conform to EO 12333 and when published will be followed by a revised AR 381-10. These revisions should not change the procedures a great deal for EO 12333 was quite similar to EO 12036.

Legally speaking

ligence operations or investigations affecting U.S. persons not affiliated with the Army. With the publication of AR 381-10, AR 380-13 no longer will apply to Army intelligence components and a revised AR 380-13 will be published stating this regulatory change. Therefore, AR 381-10 will replace AR 380-13 as the source of authority for intelligence activities directed at or affecting U.S. persons. With the implementation of AR 381-10 the procedures controlling intelligence activities apply to all U.S. persons equally although certain exceptions are made depending on the status of the U.S. person and his or her relation to DoD or geographical location.

As was previously mentioned, AR 381-10 implements DoD Reg 5240.1-R. That regulation implemented Executive Order 12036 which has been recently superseded by Executive Order 12333, United

AR 381-10 provides a much more simplified and concise body of guidance on intelligence activities than we have had for nearly 10 years. It is an important regulation for all intelligence personnel to become familiar with whether or not you are presently in an assignment where you will engage in activities covered by the regulation. Some time in the future you will have to refer to the regulation for assistance in properly carrying out an intelligence activity.

As with all regulations and even more importantly with AR 381-10, questions about it and requests for interpretations of its terms should be referred to your supervisor or commander for early resolution. This office and INSCOM JAGC officers in the field also are prepared to assist you in understanding the legal reasons for and ramifications of this regulation.

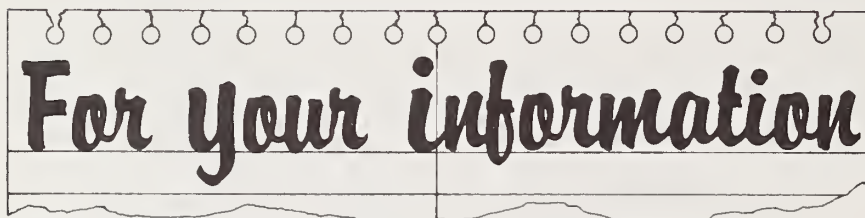
Facts for Army linguists

As part of the Army's overall effort to improve linguist management, MI linguists in MOS 96C and 98G have been the subject of intense discussion and planning. During the debate, questions regarding bonus payments for language

minimum criteria set forth in AR 611-6. So, the question is, "at what level is the 96C or 98G linguist deemed proficient for reenlistment and thus bonus eligible?" The answer is, at the very least, the minimum qualification level per AR 611-6.

For bonus recipients who have recorded DLPT results of less than the minimum qualification, a new question is raised; namely, "if I'm not qualified in the language for which I receive a bonus, do I now owe Uncle Sam some money?" The answer may be, yes!

AR 611-6 currently states that linguists will DLPT qualify every two years. A programmed revision changes that requirement to EVERY YEAR. Personnel who record sub-



skills have been raised. Among these is a question asked by bonus eligibility or continued payment eligibility?

AR 611-6, Army Linguist Program, defines a "Linguist" as anyone who records a level 2 score in at least one skill area of the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT). This is the minimum standard. While current reenlistment criteria do not stipulate any specific proficiency level as being necessary for eligibility, personnel must be MOS qualified. AR 614-200, Chapter 7, Table 7-1, "Prerequisites to qualify for MOS award and entry into CMF 33, 96 and 98," does not specify a proficiency level for MOS qualification beyond the

standard or non-qualifying scores are given six months to retest and qualify. Linguists receiving bonuses for a language in which they do not qualify on the second try will be reported to DA MILPERCEN for determination of whether bonus payment should be recouped or whether future payment will be discontinued.

In light of the linguist management initiatives and the apparent movement toward emphasis of language proficiency, 96C and 98G personnel should be reviewing their career orientations, personal efforts to ensure language proficiency and their current bonus status.

Technical course offered

The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School offers a 2-week course which focuses on training critical tasks for skill level 2. To be eligible, soldiers awarded MOS 96D (Image Interpreter) must be an E-5 or on promotion list to grade E-5, or an E-4 and below performing in an E-5 position.

Soldier may attend either TDY enroute to a new duty assignment or temporary duty and return. However, the soldier's organization must fund the schooling in the case of TDY and return. TDY attendance at PTC and subsequent return to an oversea unit is authorized provided the soldier has a minimum of six months remaining to the command following course completion. Interested soldiers should submit DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action Request) through channels to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPL-M, Alexandria, VA 22331. A current copy of DA Forms 2 and 2-1 must be attached to each application. Selection will be made on a first come-first serve basis.

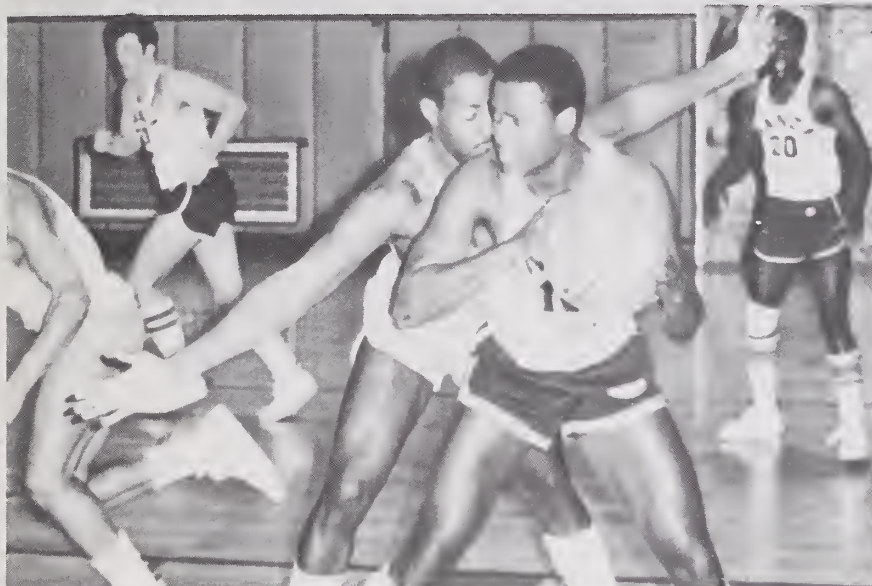
The FY82 schedule for PTC course number 242-96D20 is:

Class Number	Period
04-82	28 Feb-23 Mar 82
05-82	4 Apr-27 Apr 82
06-82	2 May-25 May 82
07-82	6 Jun-29 Jun 82
08-82	5 Jul-29 Jul 82
09-82	8 Aug-31 Aug 82
10-82	6 Sep-29 Sep 82

Point of contact at MILPERCEN is SSgt. Roby, AUTOVON 221-9363/4/5, Commercial 202-325-9363/4/5.



By Sgt. Frank Hendricks



Hanza players show their desire to win as they outscore their opponent.

Habus capture tourney

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks

The Men's Intramural Basketball League played a tournament game to end their season, with the Trick Four Habus winning over the first-ranked team in the league, the Hanza Clippers.

The Hanza Clippers, Trick Four Habus, Trick Three Strikers and the H&S Midnight Express competed in the Torii Station equivalent of the NBA playoffs.

The Midnight Express was the first to bite the dust when they played against the Strikers with the score, Strikers-59, Midnight Express-57. Then, in what proved to be a major upset, the first-ranked Clippers fell to the Strikers in the final moments of the game. That score was Strikers-36, the Clippers-34.

The Strikers simply couldn't keep up with the grueling pace, as they were defeated by the Habus. This made the Trick Four Habus the uncontested winner of the 1981-82 Men's Intramural Basketball Tournament with the final score in that deciding game, the Habus-37, and the Strikers-32.

Clippers place first

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks

It was a thrilling season for the Men's Intramural Basketball League, as the Hanza Clippers blazed their way to first place in the league standings.

Out of 57 games played this season, the Clippers managed to dominate the league with an outstanding 13-1 record. It was the H&S Midnight Express that ruined the Clippers' chance for a shutout record in a game on Dec. 18, with the score, Midnight Express-35, the Clippers-29.

There was one extra game played on Jan. 8 to break the tie for second place between the Trick Four Habus and the H&S Midnight Express. They proved to be the most closely matched teams in the league, as the lead

constantly switched from one team to the other. With a tie score in the remaining second of the game, an Express player fouled. A Habu player made the penalty basket, breaking the tie and putting the Habus on top with the final score, Habus-39, Midnight Express-38.

The following are the final results and standings for the 1982 season:

1 Hanza Clippers	13-1
2 Trick Four Habus	11-4
3 H&S Midnight Express	10-5
4 Trick Three Strikers	8-6
5 USAGO	7-7
6 Trick Two Warriors	6-8
7 USACC-J Support Battalion	2-12
8 Trick One Outlaws ...	0-14

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